TERREST PRODUCT, MAY IN THE .- WITH SUFFERENCE

BUTLER!

The Operations of General Kautz's Cavalry.

Mil Railroad Communication with Petersburg Cut Off.

The Union Troops Reported to Have Passed the Outer Line of Rebel Defences.

CASUALTIES IN THE CAVALRY COMMAND.

&c.,

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch. CITY PO NT. Va., May 11, 1864. THE OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY

under the dashing General A. E. Kautz, of whose start I informed you in my despatches of last week, have been on the most extensive scale, and resulted in Union cause. Late last evening some few of the wounded came in, first, who informed me that a part of the divigion was closely following them; and from the former I have been enabled to gather some incongruous reports of

THE ORDER TO ADVANCE was riven on Wednesday, the 4th instant, and the divition having been properly organized and prepared, the order to march early on the morning of the 5th instant was obeyed with the greatest alacrity-Col. S. H. Mix Third New York cavalry, commanding the First brigade, and Coi. G. P. Spear, of the Eleventh | ennsylvania cavalry, the Second brigade. Rations sufficient for the contemplated trip were provided, as also ammunition for the carbines, revolvers and mountain howitzers, and forage

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCESDINGS.

On leaving our intrenchments near Portsmouth, known the Getty's Station, General Kautz took the straight road to Suffer, and from there to Andrews Corners. The greatest caution was used in this advance. Flankers ing foe, but no opposition was met, and before daylight of the 6th inst. our cavalry reached Windsor bridge. Finding no rebel force here, General Kautz pushed on to the left of Isle of Wight Court House, where a small rebei force was encountered, who fired a volley into our troops and skedaddled. Lieutenant Preichomme, of the Eleventh Peonsylvania cavalry Assistant Adjutant General to however, to Fort Powhatan, and was brought here on the steamer Curl w the next day. Company A, of the Eleventh cavairy, led the advance. ON THE SECOND DAY

the column in a body left Bis kwater bridge, and went to Whitto, d'Station on the Norfolk and Petersburg Rail good. The opposition met thus far from the enemy was but slight, and was mostly trom guerillas. From Whitford Station our forces proceeded to Littleton, where they forded the Nottoway river and continued their march on and through Stony creek bridge, on the Weiden and Petersburg Railroad, which was reached on Saturday night. At this place the Third New York cavairy encountered a rebei force, comloss consisted of one lieutenant killed and some eight or ten men wounded. The rebels, however, were routed, with a loss equal to, if not more than our own. This finished the third day's work, which was intermixed with A REPULSE AND VICTORY.

Colonel Spear's briga 'e was here detached on the next enuming, and pushed forward to a station seven miles from Stony creek, towards Weldon Owing to the den gity of the woods some fifty of our men were dismounted Go act as skirmishers. A rebel force, met our troops, as the enemy had the advantage of the fight, and drove our men from the woods. At this point, however, reintorce ments from the Fifth l'enusylvania cavairy, who were also dismounted, arrived, and, after a sharp engagement, the rebels were in their turn driven, and the woods gleared effectually. Our loss consisted of one man killed and sight wounded.

MMEASSE OFFICE TO PROPERTY.

Having pursued the enemy a distance of three miles, our troops returned and set fire to the station, destroying some two hundred thousand dollars worth of pork and a large amount of grate. A quantity of the latter our men appropriated to use for their cat-le.

our men appropriated to use for their catele.

A DASH ON AN INFERSIONAT.

Leaving the station, Spear's brigade mot the Third New York and First listrict of Columbia cavalry some three miles the other side of the station, engaging a beavy force of rebels under fabb. It appears that the latter, after meeting our troops on the railroad, roured to bis intrenchments. Our cavalry dismonned and charged the batterles, but, having no infantry to support them, were connected to retire, which they did in good order. The few wounded we bad were gathered up, most of them being able to ride their own horses. Being on a straight road and only nine mile-from Petersburg, teneral Faultz turned off the highway and commenced the march towards City Polit, where he arrived last evening.

march towards City Point, where he arrived last evening.

as near as I can ascertain from the disjointed statements of the wounded men who came in advance of the main column, is the destruction or air minnesse track of rail read, which will somewhat interfere with existing rebel arrangements. After traveling for six days, extensing all the ratious taken along, General Kautz, not being able to subsist on the enemy, came to the base to replenish. Forage was found plenty, but the country he raided through is entirely depleted of provisions.

shrough is entirely depleted of provisions.

Our Line,

our Line,

considering the large force and extent of territory travelled over, and engagements fought, was very slight. The cottre number, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to but forty-live in killed and wounded. The wounded have been sent forward by Dr Charles McCornick, the efficient Medical Director, to Fortress Mource, when they will be cared for by Dr. Eli McClellan, Acting Medical Director at Old Foint. Your correspondent with the cavalry corps will furnish the details of the expedition. My statement is only such as I could pick up from the wounded.

Jish Pa.cav
Gergi J Hoober, Co F, 11th
Pa.cav
J P Dickey, Co I, Hth Pa.cav
J Thompson, Co C, 41th Pa.cav
J Thompson, Co C, 41th Pa.cav
J Wester, Co O, 11th Pa.cav
J Wester, Co O, 11th Pa.cav
J Wester, Co O, 11th Pa.cav
Allower, Co O, 11th Pa.cav
Wester, Co O, 5th Pa.cav
Cavalry
Cavalr

The Commodore Jones Affair. TO THE ADITOR OF THE RENALD.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, } Semmodoro Jones, by the explosion of a rabel torpedo on the James river. May 6, will you please publish a correct that of officers, that our friends may know who have been

Made.

Masign and Essentive Officer—George W. Adams.

Engineers—Second Assistant (in charge), Timothy Medicathy Third Assistants, James B. Makenzle, Horace of this worth and "Ly man Sauteke, killed.

Assistant Paymoster—Leward T. Chapman, killed.

Paymoster I Clerk—Jorry G. Harnum, dr.

Ac ing Master's Males—P. M. Nye, Wm. H. Bolton and A. L. J. Kane.

. J. J. Kane.
Surgeon's Seward (in charge)—Wm. J. Brofey.
Acting Pilet -George F. Rierre, died in hospital
Those not marked. are an convolvement at the hospital
Rel. Respectfully.
J. G. BARNUM, Ja.

BREMUDA HUNDRED, Va. May 10, 1864. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by our

forces enough to keep Beauregard there until he surren

We shall, it is reported, soon commence a siege of the four miles of Fort Daring, ready to co-operate with our and forces (a part of them) abreast of the Monitors. Our torses occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to tod it, and as soon as Petersburg is taken, to advence on Fort Darlog with land and water force; and with the will

It is supposed that General Kouts is now to the south of Petersburg, aiming at the destraction of railroads leading south from Richmond. Correspondents have probably announced his defeat, many of his troops captured, &c. It is not believed here. Beauregard has no cavalry.

FOURER MONROE, May 11, 1864. Fighting was going on all day venterd ty. The main pertun appeared to be on our right. The troops were nder command of General Smith. The turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg was the bone of contention up Rev. Mr. Dobbs, of Norfolk, lately connected with the Old Dominion, was sent to the front to-day, to be sent into the rebel lines, as a confirmed rebel.

Petersburg has not been abandoned, burned, nor as yet besieged. Beauregard is there in command. Fort Darling is still in the nands of the rebels. The bark Dame Durden, ashore near Cape Henry, with

cargo of tron, steel, block tin, &c., will prove a total A report just received states that Colonel Spear has ourned the long bridge, near Welden, and two others; that he made three charges, and the third time succeeded. I give this for what it is worth. My informant heard

The following additional names of wounded have been received within the last twenty-four hours from General Butler's army :-

D Marsh, 76th Pa
J Richardson, 115th N Y
Serst J H Almster, 5th Pa cav
J P Dickey, 5th Pa cav
J P Dickey, 5th Pa cav
B Sommer, 5th Pa cav
P Sommer, 5th Pa cav In addition to these, about one hundred and firty sick

have been sent to the Hampton and Chesapeake hospitals. The Outer Defences of Petersburg Passed

CITY POINT, May 11, 1864. From the latest accounts received from the front up to last night, it is known that General Butler's forces were within three miles of Petersburg, and had passed the outer lines of the rebel defences. This is important, as it the more closely pens up Beauregard's command within the

General Kautz's Junction with General

General Kautz's Junction with General Butter.

[Correspondence of the New Regime]
IN THE FIELD, NAME CHESTER,
TEN MILES NORTH OF PERCESS CHO, Va.,
MONDAY MORNING, May 9, 1864.

General Kautz, who left bull-lk last Wednesday, with a heavy cavairy lorce joined General Butter last evening. During his march he crossed the Blackwater at Ivor, and, proceeding through the enemy's country, recrossed the Blackwater at Blunt's Bridge from thence through Surry county, Frince George's county to City Foint. During this adventure he several times encountered the Confederate forces, and had quite a skirmish with Hoke's brigade. There was great rejocing at headquarters over the success of General Kautz's exploit.

The whole srmy is now in motion toward Richmond.
Nothing could equal the enthusiasm of the men; and

Nothing could equal the enthusiasm of the men, and when it caked out that they were to be led 'on to Richmond,' each man seemed moved as if by some personal

General Butler did a characteristic thing yesterday. Upon learning the name and rank of the commander the army gunboat which led the ascent of the Jam river on Thursday, he ordered that he be promoted fro a heutenancy to a captaincy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on Negro Suffrage.

The Bill Giving Homesteads on Rebel Estates to Soldiers and Sailors Passed by the House.

The Bailroads of the Country and the Military and Postal Service.

Military Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864. THE WAR NEWS IN THE HOUSE.

day. He was surrounded by troops of Representatives, all eager and anxious to learn how Grant felt, and how the army felt, and how soon Lee would be defeated and started on his travels. His encouraging accounts of the condition of efficies at the front had somewhat prepared the minds of the public here for the glorious news com municated by the Herald correspondents this evening, of the great triumph which has rewarded the unprece-Army of the Potomac. The city is wild with delight over the news brought by the bearer of the HERALD's des

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Richard Delafield, to fill the place of Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Gen. Totten, de teclined it, and requested the appointment of Col. Dela-

as Consul General to Egypt, vice Thaver, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

TO BE MAJOR-GRIERALE.
Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright.
Brigadier General Andrew J. Smith.
Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys.
Brigadier General John M. Scofield.

gineers. Colonel J. F. Hartrauft, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volun-leers. James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General.

Frederick John Mayer was confirmed as Postmaster of

THE HOUSE.

The substitute to the bill making the Delaware and Raritan Railroad a military and post road, which prothorized to transport freight, passengers, &c., from one State to another, was passed to-day by taking advantage of the absence of nearly all the New Jersey members The debate has been protracted and earnest, and the reault was considered doubtful until the vote was taken. If it should also pass the Senate it will bring the federal reference to their laws controlling railroads charters by their Legislatures.

STESCRIPTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT LOAN. the Treasury Department to day amounted to \$768,000.

THE DEET OF THE NATION. as has been secertained from an official source, stood as follows :-- Debt bearing interest in coin, \$512,826,162, the in lawful money, \$406,191,925, interest \$22,109,429; debt bearing no interest, \$509,220,314. Total debt, \$1,726,-248,411; interest, \$71,582,144.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS. W. I. Kelly has been appointed apools agent of the Post Office Department for the armies in the valley of the Minnissippi, vice Markiand, who has been transferred to Washington, in charge of the mails to the armies of the United States.

THARTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WAFHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

FACILITATING COMMUNICATION ENTWHEN THE STATES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Com-Whereas, the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress in express terms the power to regulate com-merce among the several States, to establish post reads, and to raise and support arouse, therefore, Rescived. That every ratifood in the United States, where

GENERAL KAUTZ'S CAVALRY.

The Scene of the Brilliant Expedition to the South of Petersburg --- The Railroads Effectually Cut and Communication Cut Off, &c.



road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and are hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all fieight, property, mails, passengers, troops and government supplies on their way from one State to any other, and to receive compensa-tion therefor.

THE BRECKON OF A DEPOT AT ETTERY, MR. Mr. Grimes' resolution calling for information of the Navy Department as to the erection of a depot at Kittery, Me., was pused. THE GRNERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Sec retary of War be directed to furn sh the Senate with a list of all general officers of the regular or volunteer forces in commission at the beginning of the present war. or appointed since, with the States in which they were born and from which they were appointed; designating those also whose nominations have been withdrawn from the Senate; those which have expired by constitutional limitation, not having been confirmed by the Senate; those declined, resigned, dropped, discharged, dismissed or mustered out of service, and those who have died in the service.

the service.

THE RESCRIVE FRANCHINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lown, called up the bill to alter and amond the charter of the city of Washington and preserve the purity of elections. The bill, as reported, allows every male citizen to vote without regard to color. The ponding question was on an amendment of Mr. Cowan to insort the word "white" as a qualification for voters.

voters.

Mr. Morrati, (rep.) of Me., moved a substitute for the amendment, that all citizens of the United States, who have been inhabitants of this district for one year, and residents in the locality where they propose to vote, having a taxable estate, who can read and write, shall be qualified as electors.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Harlan, who reported the bill, would vote for the amendment, however much he opposed it, as he was convinced it would fail, unless the word "white" was inserted, in the other chamber.

amendment, however much he opposed it, as he was convinced it would fail, unless the word "white" was inserted, in the other chamber.

Mr. Moranta advocated the principles of his substitute.

Mr. Tra Evex, (rep.) of N. J., said the effect of this measure would be like that of the measure in the House yesterday, parcelling out rebell lands, which were even now being stained with the best blood of the country. We had better wait until we had achieved a conquest before we legislated on such matters. All these measures drove off from us many who were inclined to raily to our standard. The proposition of the Senator from Maine did not simply extend the right of franchise to colored persons, but restricted it in certain cases from the whites. This was not, in his opinion, the time to strip the white man of any privileges, though he may not be able to read or write, much less of his inalienable right of franchise. If we passed the bill every relative of the noble bearted soldier, who was to-day offering himself upon his country's altar, would receive the vote of the Senate with a howl of indignation, it would freeze the patriotism in the veins of our soldiers, and cause them to stand as dumb statutes.

Mr Wilson was, while willing to give the colored soldier who is fighting the battless of his country the right of suffrage, unwilling to take it away from those who now enjoy it, and he therefore opposed both the substitute and the amendment. After quoting the law of New York relating to coiored suffrage, which prescribes a qualification of \$250, he argued that such a clause as this as a qualification in this bill would be a start in the right direction.

lirection.

Mr. Cowan showed that many of the States had stat-

utes against negro suffrage, and it would be dangerous to attempt it here at this time.

Mr. Lans, (rep.) of Kansas, would vote for the proposition without the property qualification, as he considered that giving the suffrage to the property and not to the man. He would, after three years, in which the negroes could learn our institutions, bestow free suffrage upon them.

man. He would, after three years, in which the negroes could learn our institutions, bestow free suirage upon toem.

Mr. Willer, (rep.) of W. Va., argued against the proposition, on the ground that the right to vote was purely constitutional, and that it rested solely with communities to bestow the privileges of the franchise. He said the inbabitants of Washington were opposed to this measure nearly unanimously. He depleted the evils which would now from bestowing the high privilege upon the masses of uncellucated staves, especially in Washington, where the population, according to the present ratio of increase, would, in five years, be one half colored. The passage of the measure would not only be injurious to the colored race itself, but would irritate the whole country, and especially the border States. He said this as one who had emancipated slaves by the sweat of his sown brow. It was file to suppose that we could confer the high privileges of civilization by a scratch of the pen or by acts of Congress upon a degraded and ignorant race.

Mr. SCHNER, (rep. of Massi), said slavery died hard both in this chamber and on the battle field. We have been compelied before to listen to a vindication of the slave code and the slave hunter on this floor, and to-day the exclusion of colored persons from the franchise has been advocated by the senator from West Virginia, who was himself introduced into this chamber by the influence of freedom. He riese here to day to vindicate slavery in one of its meanest productions.

Mr. Willer end that he defended slavery. When the Senator had liberated as many slaves as he bad, he could afford to call him a friend of the slave and not before. When the Senator gets his other bill through to allow negroes to teatify in courts of justice, he could bring half a dozen withoese to testify that he was a better from Massachaetts.

Mr. Sunner and the gentleman had the odious prejudical states of the slaver with a servery conserver with a servery conserver.

half a dozen witnesses to testify that he was a better friend of freedom and emancipation than the Senator from Massachasts.

Mr. Sewren said the gentleman had the odious prejudice arising out of his former connection with slavery still in him. The head of the beast had been out off, but the Senator still clung to the tail.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., desind the right of the Senator from Massachusetts to denounce those who denied suffrage to negroes as advocating slavery. The assumption was idle, and only betchened ignorance and weakness. What an idea it was that West Virginis should put berself at the will of the Senator in order to be in the line of promotion. He thought the Senator should have been called to order for his remarks. He was certainly out of order among gentlemen. Mr. Cowan proceeded at length to argue against the bill and to maintain his amendment to it, mentioning that Illinois had not only refused negro suffrage, but by smety thousand majority excluded them from the State altogether. New York and Pennsylvania were alike unanimous against the measure.

without action, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson.

ing vote:—

Tras—Nessrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Conness.
Davis, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Ind.,
Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Rames, Richardson,
Saulblury, Ropague, Wade and Wilkinson—19.

Nava—Nessrs Authory, Clarke, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle,
Poot, Foster, Harjan, Harris, Morgan, Merrill, Sumner, Ten
Eyek, Trumbuil, Willey and Wilson—16.

THE PRINCIPATE TO EUROPE VIA BUSSIA.

the New York Chamber of Commerce recommending the application of Mr. Collins to extend the telegraphic comtems of the Old World. CONFISCATED LANDS GIVEN TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads to sailors and soldiers, without regard to color, on forfeited or confiscated lands in insurrectionary districts.

districts.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., in replying to Mr. Rernando
Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., in replying to Mr. Rernando
Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., in replying to Mr. Rernando
Feland the reconstruction of the Union Robert Toombs.
Robert W. Johnson, Jacob Ibornigen and other promiser
rebula, who were fast friends of old Jimmy Buchanan,

Mr. Mallory, (opp.) of Ky., inquired whether the gen-leman did not contemplate giving negroes equality as to

oring and holding office.

Mr. Julian replied that formerly negroes were entitled Mr. Julian replied that formerly negroes were entitled to vote in North Carolina and other Southern States; but the question of suffrage was left to the decision of the States themselves. As to social equality, those who saw fit to associate with negroes could do so. Southern men have no particular objection to this, as in that section amalgamation was practised in its most disgusting form, as was seen in the large number of mulattoes. Mr. Maltory referred to the census to show the number of mulattoes at the North. Mr. Julian—They came from the South.

Mr. Maltory said that was owing to the fact that Yankee school masters, preachers and pediers had gone South. (Laughter).

Ree school masters, preachers and poders had gone South.
(Laughter.)
Mr. JULIAN remarked that John Randolph said that the
best blood of Virginia flowed in the veins of the Southern
negroes.
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, (ODL.) of N. Y., called the attention of the gentleman (Mr. Julian) to the fact that he
(Mr. Wood) had objected to giving the lands to the black
haborers.

borers. Mr JULIAN asked him whether he would give the lands

inhorors.

Mr. JULIAN saked him whether he would give the lands to the black soldiers.

Mr. Woon—I would not, because the lands do not belong to the government.

Mr. Pendledon, (opp.) of Shio, asked how many acres were subject to entry.

Mr. Pendledon, (opp.) of Shio, asked how many acres were subject to entry.

Mr. JULIAN said that the government was now selling lands for non payment of taxes, and immense estates were falling into the saids of the government.

Mr. Pendledon briefly maintained that under the present law the forfeiture of the lands did not extend beyond the lifetime of the owner.

Mr. JULIAN said that the House had passed a bill to forfeit the fee of the rebels to the lands.

Mr. Pendledon replied that the resolution had not yet passed the Senate, and he understood an adverse report had been made against it in that body.

Mr. JULIAN seid there was no law which prevented seizing the lands in fee

Mr. Housy, (rep.) of Cal., said that the pending bill was based on an existing law, extending the homestead principle. The main objection to it seemed to be whether a man with a block skin should have equal justice with a white man. In this he could not agree, but advocated the measure under consideration.

The bill was passed by 75 against 64.

RAILEOADE IN NEW JEREEY DELLARED PUBLIC HIMMAYS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill decitaring the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and the branches thereof, built and to be built, to be lawful structures and public highways of the United States.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, offered as a substitute that every railroad common in the United States.

highways of the United States Mr. Wilson. (rep.) of fows, offered as a substitute that every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, and its successors and assigns, is authorized to carry on and over its road, boats, bridge and ferries all freight, mails, passengers, government supplies, and troops from one State to snother, and re-

ceive compensation therefore

Mr. Pandiaron, (opp.) of Ohio, argued that the object was not to declare these railroads to be post routes, military roads or legal structures, because they were so today by the existing law. It was an attempt on the part of the House to invest a State corporation created for local purposes with powers not given by its charter, but denied by the legislation of the State in which such a power had been exercised by the federal government, and it was against the principles of the constitution, and an isterference with State rights. He also exposed the substitute, not only because of its injustice, but because it was intended to apply to all the railroads in every State of the Union.

Mr. Wooderbork, (rep.) of Vt., in advocating the bill, contended that the powers of a State most yield to those of the government, under the constitution, for the paramount interests of commerce between the States.

Mr. Yraman, (opp.) of Ws., would vote for the bill of the substitute if for no other reason than to break down the edition New Jersey monopoly.

Mr. Brown, (opp.) of Ws., had no doubt of the constitutional power to establish a through railroad line between New York and Washington, but denied that a local institution of a State could be changed for the benefit of the United States, the charter being in the nature of a contract between the State, and railroad company, and the law of the existence of the latter.

Mr. Jourson, (opp.) of Ps., in opposing the bill, said there was no military accessity or oven a pretext for its passare. It could only be for the benefit of stock jebbors hanging round the Capitol, seeking new sources of pinnder and speculation.

Mr. Prury, (opp.) of N. Y., opposed the bill.

Mr. Schrexce, (rep.) of Ohio, gave the views of the Committee on Military Affairs, who reported the bill. They regarded the question as affecting the people of other States, not of New Jersey alone, and objected to that State passing any law, either to natural individuals or official persons, to in ceive compensation therefore

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Chio, argued that the object
was not to declare these railroads to be post routes, mili-

The Bouse adjourned.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11, 1864

conducted for abolition purposes and to revolutionize the government, and urging the National Democratic Conven tion to pledge the party to the restoration of peace upon just and honorable terms. An effort was made to con demn the war for any purpose, but failed. Ex Governors Bigler, Downer and Weller have been elected delegates to

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

Night Attack by the Rebel fron-Clad North Carolina.

SHE IS BEATEN OFF.

The Rebel Steamer Supported by Four Wooden Vessels.

The Rebet Iron-Clad Raleigh Aground, &c.,

Our Naval Correspondence.

Ow New Inter, N. C., May 7, 1864. the rybel fron-clad Nor h Carolina came out under cover of the darkness, and attacked the United States steamer Nansemon, with the evident purpose of running her down. The intention was discerned in time to avo her, but we narrowly escaped being injured from he shot and shell. The Nansemon fired several shots at her but owing to the light calibre of her guns they had no the fleet of approaching danger. Several vessels, whose station was convenient, stood for the scene, think mg

At nine P. M. the steamer Britminia saw her an opened fire upon her, which the rebei won-clad returned, without, however, inflicting any damage to the Britanni The night was very dark, and we could not see a greater distance than fifty yards off. At daylight the rebe Monitor was discovered; by the steemer Howqua, four and three quarter miles off shore, close by, and steering direct for her. The latter immediately opened fire, strik ing her four times, the shot glancing off her like peas One shell from the iron-olad risochetted and passe through the smokestack of the Howqua At daylight the whole of the fleet coming up to the scene of action the iron-clad put for the bar as fast as possible, accom guns. The rebels received a hot salutation from For

The wooden vessels which accompanied her out no doubt, was intended to tow her captures to Wilmington but I am happy to state that they returned disappointed and without inflicting any damage, comparatively speak ing, to any of the fleet of small gunboats. I suppose will try their fortune on the Western bar, and I believe that they will meet with no better success. The North Carolina has five guns in all inside her roof, and to all ap pearance is a very formidable war vessel. She has one run on each end of the roof and three in midships the latter can be worked on either side. The guns on the bow and stern can be used as broadsides, bringing at one

The iron-clad Raleigh is aground in the river a little above Fort Fisher, and no doubt will get off with the out together, and if they had a great deal of disaster might have resulted to our fleet, consisting at present of but a small class of vessels, with one exception, and she was ton miles off during the attack, and consequently did not come in to the station until the day was well ad ranced and the iron clad anside of Cape Fear river, foiled in her attempt.

The Huntsville and De Soto Not Sunk

The report of the sinking of the United States steamer anard. Both vessels arrived at Key West on the 29th ult. from a cruise. They intended to remain in port two weeks, for supplies and repairs.

SUPERIOR COURT—THIAL TERM.
Before Judge Monell.

MAT 12 .- Alexander B. and Edward R. McIlvaine Israel Stocomb .- This was an action brought to recover sixty-three boxes of bacon, valued at \$1,700. The property in question had been purchased from the plaintiffs by Jonn Rea & Co., and shipped on board the British ship Matta, of which defendant was master. Some trouble having arisen about the payment, the plaintiffs replevined the goods, broke the cargo of the vessel, and took reases sion of the bacon, subject to the decision of the courts. The defence set up was that the property was received in the ordinary course of trade from Rea & Co., and could not have been delivered up except to the holders or the bills of lading, and shat as master of the ship and common carrier he had succial property in the bacon, and had a right to the custody thereof until he transported and delivered it according to the bills of lading. The detendant further set forth that in consequence of his cargo having been broken he was injured to the amount of \$2,000, and praved for judgment against the plaintiff to that amount. The case is still on.

COURT Catendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHOUST—Part 1.—Court opens at eleven A. M. Short causes, Nos. 1,341, 1925, 2228, 2238, 2239, 2081, 2108, 2106, 915, 2259, Part 2, 73 Duane street. Adiourced to Monday the 16th inst. Supremon Court—Thust. Them—Part 1.—Nos. 4253, 4255, 427, 4259, 4261, 4293, 4265, 4267, 4270, 4271, 4279, 4281, 4283, Part 2.—Nos. 3456, 2940, 3440, 3656, 1076, 3712, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, 3726, 3728, 3732, 3732. 3734.

Court of Common Pieze—Part 1.—Short causes. Part 2.—Adjourned until the fourth Monday in May for equity cases.

Curious Coincidence.-White Justice

Murray, Eddy & Co - Hanagers.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323-May 12, 1854.
54, 26, 71, 22, 40, 56, 70, 11, 63, 19, 2, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 324-May 12, 1854.
41, 14, 11, 32, 64, 71, 10, 70, 61, 43, 31, 7, 69.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
SHEARY BETHA CLASS 227-May 12, 1864.
57, 46, 34, 38, 66, 67, 14, 65, 30, 4, 58, 63.
CLASS 228-May 12, 1864.
14, 61, 32, 15, 35, 78, 20, 22, 16, 52, 58, 28, 73. France, Elite & Co.-Managers.

LISHARY, RETRA CLASS 71-May 12, 1854.
18, 55, 42, 29, 2, 12, 61, 9, 54, 75, 63, 41.
CLASS 72-May 12, 1854.
52, 60, 30, 19, 61, 41, 28, 54, 27, 44, 76, 15, 10. Prizes Cashed in Atl Legalized Lotte-ries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN. Brokers, 30 Chestant street, Philadelphia.

Royal Hayana Lottery.—Forty Percent premium paid for prites; information furnished; the highest rates paid for Boubleons and silk index of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall, street, N. Y. Prizes Cashed in all Legatized Lotter-les. Information gives. C. WEST. 81 Nassau street, N. T., room 7.

Prizes Cashed in All Legal Lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, N. Y. Lottery Tickets Cashed - Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room 1.

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